

sharply curved than in the adult. A few of the forms figured by Tryon suggest the second deciduous stage of other species.

In the foregoing attributions I am indebted to the two plates of Caecidae given in Tryon's Manual of Conchology, Vol. 8. I may remark that all the species referred to are Atlantic coast forms, the west coast of Europe, the east coast of the United States south of Cape Cod, Teneriffe, Florida, West Indies and Brazil.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

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| 1. <i>Caecum annulatum</i> , Brown. | 5. <i>Caecum clarkii</i> , Carpenter. |
| 2. <i>Caecum cooperii</i> , Smith. | 6. <i>Caecum nitidum</i> , Stimpson. |
| 3. <i>Caecum johnsoni</i> , Winkley. | 7. <i>Meioceras</i> sp., Carpenter. |
| 4. <i>Caecum auriculatum</i> , de Folin. | |

A EUROPEAN MOLLUSK, *HELCION PELLUCIDUM*, NEVER BEFORE RECORDED IN AMERICA.

BY EDWARD S. MORSE.

In looking over the sand from Easton's Beach, Newport, containing *Caecum*, I discovered a minute specimen of the beautiful limpet *Helcion pellucidum* of Great Britain. It was not over a millimeter in length. I first detected it by the opalescent markings like iridescent glass. These markings appeared as four irregular-shaped areas near the anterior margin. In my paper on An Early Stage of *Acmaea* (Proc. B. S. N. H., Vol. 34, pp. 313-323), I became familiar with the protoconchs of *Acmaea testudinalis* and *A. alveus* and they do not even remotely resemble the young *pellucidum*. The shell is corneous, narrowing slightly behind. Without the metallic markings it would have suggested *Helcion pellucidum*, but with these iridescent spots it was unmistakable. So far as I know this species has never been found on this side of the Atlantic. Miss M. W. Brooks discovered another European species, *Homalogyra atomus* at Newport and Narragansett Pier.

In the American Journal of Science, Vol. 20, 1880, Verrill in a brief note records finding in the docks at Newport a European species never before recorded as American, *Truncatella truncatula*.

With the tremendous traffic going on for nearly two years in the conveyance of troops and provisions we may confidently look for other introductions of European species.

PRATICOLELLA CAMPI, SP. NOV. (PLATE VI, FIGS. 1 TO 4.)

BY GEO. H. CLAPP AND JAS. H. FERRISS.

Shell narrowly umbilicated, globose, shining, opaque white with translucent corneous bands, usually one just above the periphery, one just below and numerous bands down to the umbilicus, or the shell may be all opaque or all translucent below the periphery. Whorls 4 with well impressed suture, body whorl rounded, periphery high some shells showing a slight angularity at the periphery. Aperture lunate-rounded, slightly oblique, somewhat dilated above, lip thickened within and widely dilated at the columellar insertion; there is a distinct, though thin, callous deposit connecting the ends of the lip.

Diameter 6, altitude 4 mm. There is a slight variation in size but above is about the average. Animal not observed.

Type locality, Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas. "In sandy soil from 1 to 6 inches below the surface, at the foot of the brick piers" (J. H. F.). It was also found in the "axils of banana plants" and in the soil on the eastern side of the parade ground, in both instances with a number of other snails. Collected by Jas. H. Ferriss and R. D. Camp in midwinter, 1913-1914. Camp reports, Nov., 1918, that "the old building where we found it has been removed and the parade ground torn up by changes for the war."

We take pleasure in naming this species after Mr. R. D. Camp who, for several years, has been collecting in the Brownsville region.

Mr. Ferriss noticed this form when first collected and insisted that it was not the young of either *P. berlandieriana* or *griseola* which were found with it; there was too much evidence of maturity and its subsequent detection in drift from the Rio Grande confirms this opinion.

It differs from the young of the other species in being more